

INTERNATIONAL  
STANDARDIZED  
PROFILE

ISO/IEC  
ISP  
10608-7

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**Information technology — International  
Standardized Profile TAnnnn —  
Connection-mode Transport Service over  
Connectionless-mode Network Service —**

**Part 7:**

**Security employing the Network Layer Security  
Protocol — Connectionless-mode for TAnnnn  
profiles**

*Technologies de l'information — Profil normalisé international TAnnnn —  
Service de transport en mode connexion sur service de réseau en mode  
sans connexion —*

*Partie 7: Sécurité employant le protocole de sécurité de la couche  
réseau — Mode sans connexion, pour profils TAnnnn*



Reference number  
ISO/IEC ISP 10608-7:1998(E)

## Contents

1. SCOPE	1
1.1. General	1
1.2. Position within the Taxonomy	1
1.3. Scenario	1
1.4. Security Services	2
1.5. Security Mechanisms	2
2. NORMATIVE REFERENCES	2
3. DEFINITIONS	2
4. ABBREVIATIONS	2
5. REQUIREMENTS	3
5.1. General	3
5.2. Static Conformance Requirements	3
5.3. Dynamic Conformance Requirements	3
5.4. Placement	4
ANNEX A - INTERNATIONAL STANDARDIZED PROFILE IMPLEMENTATION CONFORMANCE STATEMENT REQUIREMENTS LIST (IPRL)	5
A.1 Introduction	5
A.2 Notation	5
A.3 Features Common to NLSP-CO and NLSP-CL	6
A.3.1 Major Capabilities (Common)	6
A.3.2 PDUs (Common)	7
A.3.3 SDT PDU Fields Common to CO & CL & Generic to Mechanisms	7
A.3.4 SDT PDU Fields Common to CO & CL with Specific SDT Based Encapsulation Mech.	8

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A.4 Features Specific to NLSP-CL	9
A.4.1 Major Capabilities (NLSP-CL)	9
A.4.2 Initiator/Responder (Connectionless Mode)	9
A.4.3 Environment (Connectionless Mode)	9
A.4.4 SDT PDU Fields (Connectionless Mode)	10
A.5 Placement	10
ANNEX B- ADDITIONAL AGREEMENTS REQUIRED	11

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## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work.

In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1. In addition to developing International Standards, ISO/IEC JTC 1 has created a Special Group on Functional Standardization for the elaboration of International Standardized Profiles.

An International Standardized Profile is an internationally agreed, harmonized document which identifies a standard or group of standards, together with options and parameters, necessary to accomplish a function or a set of functions.

Draft International Standardized Profiles are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standardized Profile requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote.

International Standardized Profile ISO/IEC ISP 10608-7 was prepared with the collaboration of

- Asia-Oceania Workshop (AOW);
- European Workshop for Open Systems (EWOS);
- Open Systems Environment Implementors' Workshop (OIW).

ISO/IEC ISP 10608 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Information technology — International Standardized Profile TAnnnn — Connection-mode Transport Service over Connectionless-mode Network Service*:

- *Part 1: General overview and subnetwork-independent requirements*
- *Part 2: TA51 profile including subnetwork-dependent requirements for CSMA/CD Local Area Networks (LANs)*
- *Part 4: Definition of profile TA53, operation over a Token Ring LAN subnetwork*
- *Part 5: TA1111/TA1121 profiles including subnetwork-dependent requirements for X.25 packet-switched data networks using virtual calls*
- *Part 6: Definition of profile TA54, operation over an FDDI LAN subnetwork*
- *Part 7: Security employing the Network Layer Security Protocol — Connectionless-mode for TAnnnn profiles*

- *Part 8: Security employing the Network Layer Security Protocol — Connection-mode with SDT-PDU based protection over X.25 packet switched data networks using virtual calls, for TA1111/TA1121 profiles*
- *Part 12: MAC sublayer and physical layer dependent requirements for a CSMA/CD LAN subnetwork*
- *Part 13: MAC sublayer and physical layer dependent requirements for a Token Ring LAN subnetwork*
- *Part 14: MAC, PHY and PMD sublayer dependent and Station Management requirements over an FDDI LAN subnetwork*

Annex A forms an integral part of this part of ISO/IEC ISP 10608. Annex B is for information only.

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## Introduction

ISO/IEC ISP 10608 is defined in accordance with the principles specified by ISO/IEC Technical Report 10000.

The context of Functional Standardization is one area in the overall field of Information Technology (IT) standardization activities, covering base standards, profiles, and registration mechanisms. A profile defines a combination of base standards that collectively perform a specific well-defined IT function. Profiles standardize the use of options and other variations in the base standards, and provide a basis for the development of uniform, internationally recognized system tests.

ISPs are produced not simply to 'legitimize' a particular choice of base standards and options, but to promote real system interoperability. One of the most important roles for an ISP is to serve as the basis for the development (by organizations other than ISO and IEC) of internationally recognized tests. The development and widespread acceptance of tests based on this and other ISPs is crucial to the successful realization of this goal.

ISO/IEC ISP 10608 consists of several parts of which this is part 7. This part of ISO/IEC 10608 specifies the security profile requirements employing the Network Layer Security Protocol (ITU-T X.273 | ISO/IEC 11577) connectionless-mode.

This part extends existing TA profiles adding security protection.

## Information technology — International Standardized Profile TAnnnn — Connection-mode Transport Service over Connectionless-mode Network Service —

### Part 7:

Security employing the Network Layer Security Protocol --  
Connectionless-mode for TAnnnn profiles

## 1 Scope

### 1.1 General

ISO/IEC 10608 is applicable to End Systems concerned with operating in the Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) environment. It specifies a combination of OSI standards which collectively provide the connection-mode Transport Service using the connectionless-mode Network Service.

This part of ISO/IEC 10608 specifies the profile requirements for the provision of security services using cryptographic techniques with the Network Layer Security Protocol connectionless-mode.

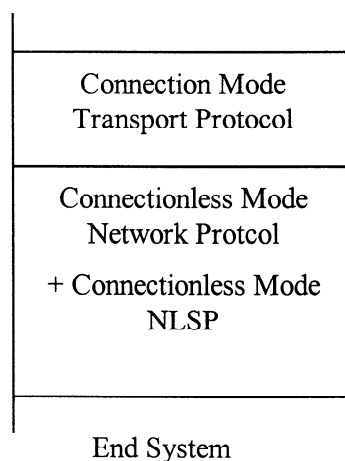
This part of ISO/IEC 10608 specifies profile requirements that are applicable to any type of subnetwork.

### 1.2 Position within the Taxonomy

The taxonomy of profiles is specified in ISO/IEC TR 10000-2. This part of ISO/IEC ISP 10608 supports security services for any TA profile specified in ISO/IEC ISP 10608 (Connection-mode transport over Connectionless-mode Network Service).

Note: ISO/IEC TR 10000 currently does not identify security sub-profiles. Profiles based on this part of ISO/IEC ISP 10608 may be referred to as TAnnnS1, or TAnnnS1C if confidentiality is selected.

### 1.3 Scenario



Note: The relationship between the Connectionless Mode Network Protocol and Connectionless Mode NLSP is specified in 5.4

## 1.4 Security Services

The following security services are within the scope of this part of ISO/IEC ISP 10608:

- a) Data origin authentication
- b) Connectionless integrity

Note: It is strongly recommended that some form of access control is supported. However, this may be achieved using local access control lists which are outside the scope of this ISO/IEC ISP 10608.

- c) Access control using security labels (optional)
- d) Connectionless confidentiality (optional)
- e) Traffic flow confidentiality (optional)

## 1.5 Security Mechanisms

This part of ISP 10608 provides no assurance as to the strength of the security mechanisms employed.

This part of ISO/IEC ISP 10608 does not specify the cryptographic algorithms to be employed.

## 2 Normative References

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO/IEC 10608. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All documents are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO/IEC ISP 10608 are warned against automatically applying any more recent editions of the documents listed below, since the nature of the references made by ISPs to such documents is that they may be specific to a particular edition. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards and ISPs, and the ITU maintains published editions of its current Recommendations.

- ITU-T Recommendation X.273 (1994) | ISO/IEC 11577: 1995 *Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Network layer security protocol*

## 3 Definitions

The terms used in this part of ISO/IEC 10608 are specified in the base standards referenced (see clause 2).

## 4 Abbreviations

The abbreviations and acronyms used in this part of ISO/IEC 10608 are specified in the base standards referenced (see clause 2).



## 5 Requirements

### 5.1 General

The requirements stated in these clauses apply to all conforming systems, without regard to the type of subnetworks to which those end systems might be attached. Additional requirements are specified in other parts of ISO/IEC ISP 10608.

This part of ISO/IEC ISP 10608 specifies provision of security services using the Network Layer Security Protocol connectionless-mode

Additional requirements are given in annex A which specifies the IPRL for the Network Layer Security Protocol.

### 5.2 Static Conformance Requirements

A conforming system shall:

- a) support the NLSP-CL mode conformance class capabilities as stated in 14.1.2 of ITU-T X.273 | ISO/IEC 11577.
- b) support the SDT-PDU structure as specified in 13.3 of ITU-T X.273 | ISO/IEC 11577.
- c) support the static requirements for mechanisms to support connectionless integrity and data origin authentication using the ICV field as specified in 13.3.3.2, and optionally the ISN field as specified in clause 13.3.5.1, of ITU-T X.273 | ISO/IEC 11577.
- d) if it claims support of connectionless confidentiality (sub-profile S1C), support this service through an encipherment mechanism.
- e) support protection of NLSP Userdata as specified in 5.5.1 b of ITU-T X.273 | ISO/IEC 11577. Protection of all NLSP Service Parameters is outside the scope of this part of part of ISO/IEC ISP 10608.
- f) if a system claims to support the security association protocol, this is carried in the SDT PDU content fields with the data type field SA Protocol as specified in 13.3.4.2 of ITU-T X.273 | ISO/IEC 11577.

Notes:

- 1) The details of the SA Protocol is currently outside the scope of this part of ISO/IEC ISP 10608.
- 2) Use of the SA-P is not recommended except in specific environments where it is known that the subnetworks utilised provide a reliable communications service.

### 5.3 Dynamic Conformance Requirements

A conforming system shall:

- a) exhibit external behaviour consistent with having implemented the common protocol functions specified in clause 6, the NLSP-CL protocol functions specified in clause 7 and the mechanism specific protocol functions specified in clause 11 of ITU-T X.273 | ISO/IEC 11577.

- b) discard any padding fields in the received STD-PDU (single octet, traffic pad, integrity pad and encipherment pad; see 13.3.5 of ITU-T X.273 | ISO/IEC 11577) and STD PDUs without any Userdata .
- c) support SA-ID parameter length of 4 octets.

Note: If required other SA-ID lengths may also be supported.

A conformant system may dynamically select the security services, and hence the security mechanisms employed on a particular security association.

## 5.4 Placement

The system shall support placement of the NLSP protocol in relation to the connectionless network protocol - CLNP (ITU-T X.233 | ISO/IEC 8473) either:

- a) With a (protected) CLNP protocol layer operating above NLSP which operates above a second (unprotected) CLNP protocol layer, as described in clauses E.5 of Annex E of ITU-T X.273 | ISO/IEC 11577, or
- b) Using a dynamic relationship between CLNP and NLSP as specified in clause E.7 of Annex E of ITU-T X.273 | ISO/IEC 11577.

Note: A system may also support the following alternative placements as described in clauses E.5 of Annex E of ITU-T X.273 | ISO/IEC 11577 however, these placements are outside the scope of this part of ISO/IEC ISP 10608.

- c) With NLSP operating above CLNP. (This can only be used between end systems)
- d) With a (protected) CLNP protocol layer operating above NLSP which operates directly over a sub-network. (This can only be used across a single subnetwork)

## Annex A (normative)

### International Standardized Profile Implementation Conformance Statement Requirements List (IPRL)

#### A.1 Introduction

The IPRL in this annex specifies the additional requirements for ITU-T X.273 | ISO/IEC 11577.

The requirements of ITU-T X.273 | ISO/IEC 11577 apply to each item for which there is no entry in this IPRL. This is excluding requirements specific to NLSP-CO which are outside the scope of this ISP.

The IPRL in the annex has been generated for this ISP based on ITU-T X.273 | ISO/IEC 11577.

#### A.2 Notation

The following tables specify the functions supported for which conformance is claimed, using the following keys:

##### a) Base standards status notation

M mandatory

O optional

O.<n> optional, but support of at least one of the group of options labelled by the same numeral <n> is required

X prohibited

<item>: conditional-item symbol, dependent upon the support marked for <item>

##### b) IPRL status notation

m mandatory (implementation is mandatory)

o optional (implementation is optional)

o.<n> optional, but implementation of at least one of the group of options labelled by the same numeral <n> is mandatory

i out of scope (not relevant to this part of ISO.IEC 10608)